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(54) **Coatings for the protection of products in light-transmitting containers**

Beschichtungen zum Schutz von Produkten in lichtdurchlässigen Behältern

Revêtements pour la protection de produits dans des récipients diaphanes

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DescriptionBackground of the Invention

5 Field of the Invention: The present invention relates to coating compositions and processes for the protection of products in light-transmitting containers. More specifically, the present invention relates to the prevention of an occurrence of a phenomenon referred to commonly as "lightstruck" or "sunstruck" which causes offensive flavor of certain substances, such as beer in glass bottles, upon exposure of the substances to harmful light.

10 Brief Description of the Prior Art

It has been known that beverages such as beer, ale and the like made from or containing fermented extracts of malt are not stable to light. It is believed that harmful light, particularly in the ultraviolet region, adversely affects the flavor of these beverages in transparent light-transmitting containers and thereby causes the lightstruck flavor. The common art-known method of preventing lightstruck flavor of these beverages entails making the containers brown or dark amber in color. These colored containers are believed to cut out most of the harmful light. Alternately, the containers can be treated with a delustering agent in order to reflect and diffuse the harmful light at the surface and thus prevent its passage into the containers. To be sure, bottles have been coated in the art for aesthetic reasons. Also, bottles, particularly pressurized bottles, have been coated in order to strengthen them and, thus, guard against explosion and/or scattering of the exploded bottles.

Principally of interest here are containers that are surface treated with coatings that significantly reduce the effect of the harmful light on contents of transparent containers.

Summary of the Invention

25 In accordance with the foregoing, the present invention relates to a water-based thermosetting coating composition for coating onto a glass substrate, the composition comprising

- 30 (i) a film-former selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, a polyester, a polyether, an epoxypolymer, a polyurethane and a mixture thereof;
- (ii) a metal-free polymer colorant which is reactive with the film-former, the colorant being present in an amount of 0.2 to 50 percent by weight, based on resin solids;
- (iii) an ultraviolet light absorber in an amount of 0.5 to 5.0 percent by weight, based on resin solids; and
- 35 (iv) an adhesion promoter in an amount of up to 2 percent by weight, based on resin solids.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a process for reducing the degradation of the contents of a light transmitting glass container due to the effect of visible and/or ultraviolet light, said process comprising coating the glass container with a water-based thermosetting coating composition comprising

- 40 (i) a film-former selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, a polyester, a polyether, an epoxypolymer, a polyurethane and a mixture thereof;
- (ii) a metal-free polymer colorant which is reactive with the film-former, the colorant being present in an amount of 0.2 to 50 percent by weight, based on resin solids;
- (iii) an ultraviolet light absorber in an amount of 0.5 to 5.0 percent by weight, based on resin solids; and
- 45 (iv) an adhesion promoter in an amount of up to 2 percent by weight, based on resin solids.

Finally, the invention relates to an article of matter comprising a glass substrate to which is applied the above water based thermosettable coating composition, preferably at a film thickness of from 0.00125 to 0.0075 mm. By the term "water-based" herein is meant that water is the major diluent in the liquid coating composition. By the term "thermosetting" herein is meant that the coating composition undergoes an irreversible chemical transformation to form a film, particularly upon application of heat. By the term "reactive" (colorant) is meant that under normal service conditions encountered by a coated article of this invention, the colorant will not be removed from the cured film. By the term "substantially blocks" is meant that there is less than 3 percent of transmitted light. The term "product damaging light" or "harmful light" refers to light with the wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation in the visible and ultraviolet regions which can cause undesirable flavor and/or odor changes in the contents of transparent containers.

In the presently preferred embodiment, the invention comprises a water-based thermosetting coating composition comprising a film-former which is a hydroxy-functional acrylic resin in combination with a crosslinkable melamine resin, a reactive metal-free colorant which is a macromolecular chromophore-modified polymeric dye, a UV absorber which

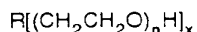
is 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone and an adhesion promoter which is gamma-glycidyloxypropyltrimethoxysilane. The cured coating on a colorless glass bottle has been found to produce a film which is essentially opaque to UV and visible light in the region of about 525 to 300 nanometers (nm). It has been found that beverages, such as beer, contained in such a bottle are effectively protected against lightstruck flavor. Additionally, the coating composition of this invention can produce hard, glossy, pasteurizable coatings with excellent adhesion.

Detailed Description of the Invention

As a film-former, there can be employed herein a thermosettable material selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, a polyester, a polyether, an epoxy polymer, a polyurethane or a mixture thereof. Typically, the thermosettable material contains a crosslinking group such as an active hydrogen, e.g., a hydroxyl group. In accordance with this invention, the thermosettable material is conducive to the formation of a transparent water-based coating. By the term "transparent" is meant that the coating is free of noticeable haze upon visual examination. An illustrative example of the thermosettable material can be an acrylic polymer which is compatible with water and which can be prepared by free radical addition polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers at least one of which contains a hydroxyl group. A specific but non-limiting example of the monomer containing a hydroxyl group can be hydroxyethyl acrylate or hydroxyethyl methacrylate. Other monomers useful herein can be methylmethacrylate, styrene, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, N-ethoxymethyl acrylamide or N-butoxymethyl acrylamide and the like. The polymer can be made compatible with water by incorporating therein a hydrophilic group such as an acid group that can be neutralized with a base such as amine or ammonia. The acid group can be introduced into the polymer by copolymerizing therein an acid group containing a monomer such as acrylic acid or methacrylic acid.

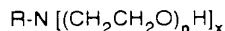
An external or internal crosslinking agent is usually employed herein. An illustrative example of the crosslinking agent can be a substituted and unsubstituted melamine, benzoguanamine, urea, isocyanate or amides. A specific but non-limiting example of the crosslinking agents can be hexamethoxymethyl melamines, partially methylated melamine formaldehyde resin, methylated ureas. Also, N-ethoxymethacrylamide or N-butoxymethacrylamide or the like can be copolymerized in the afore-described acrylic polymer in order to introduce an internal crosslinking agent into the polymer. The crosslinking agent is employed in an amount sufficient to provide an effectively cured coating. By "effectively cured coating" is meant that the coating is hard, has good tape adhesion and does not blush or haze upon exposure to water. Typically, the crosslinking agent is employed in an amount of about 5 to 50 percent and preferably about 10 to 35 percent based on resin solids.

As a colorant, there can be employed herein a reactive metal-free polymer which can be an active hydrogen-containing material such as a hydroxy-functional polymer which can be represented by the formula:



wherein R is a dyestuff radical, n is at least 15, x is from 1 to 6, and the product of n times x is at least 30, preferably between 50 and 200, more preferably between about 75 and 150.

Preferred amongst the compounds of the above formula are those wherein R is attached by an amino nitrogen. Compounds contemplated within this general class are those wherein R is a nitroso, nitro, azo, including monoazo, diazo and trisazo, diphenylmethane, triarylmethane, xanthene, anthraquinone dyestuff radical. Especially preferred are compounds represented by the formula:



wherein R-N is an organic dyestuff radical, x is from 1 to 2, and the product of n times x is between 30 and 200, preferably between 50 and 150. Included within this latter class are those wherein R is an azo or anthraquinone dyestuff radical.

The most readily prepared and widest class of colorants of this invention are those having, in addition to a polyethyleneoxy group, an azo dyestuff group, anthraquinone dyestuff group, and the like. Specific examples of the colorant can be found in U.S. Patent 3,157,633. The colorant can be present in an amount of about 0.2 to 50 percent and preferably about 10 to 20 percent by weight based on resin solids.

As an ultraviolet light absorber, there can be employed herein the following illustrative but non-limiting examples. The ultraviolet light absorber can be substituted benzophenones such as 2-hydroxybenzophenone, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol, or 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone which is preferred. The ultraviolet light absorber is typically present in an amount of about 0.5 to 5.0 percent and preferably about 1.5 to 4 percent by weight based on resin solids.

In the preparation of the coating composition, the afore-stated ingredients can be blended thoroughly in any order.

The adhesion promoter, such as a silane coupling agent, e.g. gamma-methacryloxy-trimethoxysilane or gamma-glycidyloxypropyl-trimethoxysilane, is present in an amount of up to 2 weight percent, based on resin solids. Additional ingredients can be employed, too. The resultant coating composition can have viscosity of about 30 to 120 seconds, preferably about 50 to 90 seconds, as measured with a No. 2 Zahn cup, at 20 to 40 percent solids. Volatile organic content (VOC) of the coating can be about 144 to 540 grams per liter (1.2 to 4.5 pounds per gallon) and preferably about 252 to 420 grams per liter (2.1 to 3.5 pounds per gallon).

In the practice of the invention, the coating composition can be employed in a process for reducing the degradation of the contents of a light-transmitting container due to the effect of visible and/or ultraviolet light; said process comprising coating the container with a thermosetting water-based coating composition comprising an effective combination of a film-former; a non-metallic, reactive colorant, an ultraviolet absorber and an adhesion promoter in an amount sufficient to form a transparent thermoset coating which substantially blocks transmission of product damaging light, particularly in the range of about 525 to 300 nm. The applied coating is usually cured by application of high temperature air to bring the temperature of the container substrate, such as glass, above 149°C (300°F). The resultant coating has a film weight of about 0.1 to 0.9 milligrams, and preferably about 0.2 to 0.7 milligrams, using a 355ml (12-ounce) glass beverage bottle as a standard.

The light-transmitting container can be made of glass, plastic or the like, including pretreated containers. A container with the cured coating thereon can be essentially transparent and nonetheless effective in protecting contents such as beer from lightstruck flavor. Other beverages, cosmetics, medicines and food can be protected in a like manner against the lightstruck phenomenon.

This and other aspects of the invention are further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

Example A

The following is an example of an acrylic polymer that is useful as a film former in the preparation of the coating composition of this invention. The acrylic polymer was prepared by free radical initiated addition polymerization using the following:

Ingredients	Parts by Weight
Butyl Cellosolve	777.7
Butanol	359.5
Styrene	107.2
Methyl Methacrylate	643.7
Acrylic Acid	257.5
Butyl Acrylate	922.6
Hydroxyethyl Acrylate	107.2
Butyl Methacrylate	107.2
N-butoxymethyl acrylamide	174.3
Tertiary Dodecyl Mercaptan	10.7
T-butyl Perbenzoate	37.7
Dimethylethanolamine	303.3
Deionized Water	2450.0
Shellmax Wax ¹	42.9
Carnauba Wax	42.9

(1) Available from Shell Chemical Co.

The resultant acrylic polymer having 37 percent solids was employed in the coating compositions of this invention as follows.

Example 1

A coating composition of the invention which was essentially opaque to ultraviolet light in the region of 375 to 300 nm on a colorless glass bottle while possessing very little or no visible color was prepared as follows:

Composition Ingredients	Percent Compositions
Acrylic resin of Example A	57.2

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(continued)

Composition Ingredients	Percent Compositions
Cymel 385 ¹	38.5
A-187 Silane ²	1.9
Uvinul D-50 ³	2.4

(1) A melamine resin available from American Cyanamid.

(2) Gamma glycidypropyltrimethoxysilane from Union Carbide Co.

(3) 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone from BASF Co.

The above ingredients were blended in the above-listed order, diluted with deionized water to 35 percent solids and a VOC of 336 grams per liter (2.8 pounds per gallon) and spray applied to a 355ml (12-ounce) flint glass bottle. The applied coating was cured thermally to a peak glass temperature of 300°F to give a clear, hard and glossy film that was resistant to immersion in 77°C (170°F) water without hazing, blushing or loss of adhesion as measured by a cross hatch/tape test. A visible UV spectrum showed very little absorbance below 400 nm with complete opacity below 375 nm.

Example 2

A coating composition of the invention which was essentially opaque to ultraviolet and visible light in the region of 525 to 300 nm on a colorless glass bottle thereby giving a lightstruck flavor protection equal to or greater than amber glass to light sensitive materials such as beer was prepared as follows.

Ingredients	Percent Compositions
Acrylic resin of Example A	50.2
Cymel 385	33.8
A-187 Silane	1.7
Uvinul D-50	2.1
Reactint Yellow X15 ¹	2.5
Reactint Orange X38 ²	2.5
Reactint Blue X3LV ³	1.7

(1) Polymeric metal-free colorant from Milliken Chemical.

(2) Polymeric metal-free colorant from Milliken Chemical.

(3) Polymeric metal-free colorant from Milliken Chemical.

The above ingredients were blended in the above-listed order, diluted with deionized water to 35 percent solids and a VOC of 336 grams per liter (2.8 pounds per gallon) and spray applied to a 355ml (12-ounce) colorless bottle. The applied coating was cured thermally to a peak glass temperature of 149°C (300°F) to give a hard, glossy film, dark brown in color and resistant to immersion in 77°C (170°F) water without hazing, blushing, loss of adhesion, or leaching of colorant into the water bath. A visible UV spectrum shows substantially complete absorbance from 525 to 300 nm.

Example 3

This example further illustrates the preparation of an acrylic polymer that was employed in the preparation of a coating of this invention.

Ingredients	Parts by Weight
Reactor Charge	
Butyl Cellosolve	337.5
Butanol	125.0
SHELLMAX wax	25.0
MEKON wax	15.0

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(continued)

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Ingredients	Parts by Weight
Charge X	
Butyl Cellosolve	37.5
t-Butyl perbenzoate	25.0
Charge A	
N-butyoxymethyl methacrylamide	325.2
Acrylic acid	120.0
Butyl acrylate	130.0
Methyl methacrylate	550.0
Rinse	
Butanol	10.0
Charge B	
Butyl cellosolve	2.5
t-Butyl perbenzoate	2.5
Charge C	
Butyl cellosolve	2.5
t-Butyl perbenzoate	2.5
Charge D	
Dimethylethanolamine	148.3
Charge E	
Deionized water	200.7

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A reaction vessel equipped with thermometer, stirrer, dropping funnels, reflux condenser and means for maintaining a blanket of nitrogen was charged at room temperature with a composition consisting of the reactor charge. The composition was heated over a period of about 40 minutes to reflux. When reflux temperature was attained, the simultaneous, gradual addition to the vessel of Charge A and Charge X was started and continued over three hours while maintaining reflux. When the addition of Charges A and X were completed and at 129°C, Charge B and the Rinse were added and the reaction mixture was held for 1.5 hours. Charge C was added at 128°C and the reaction mixture was held for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 123°C (resin solids was 29.0 percent). Feed D was injected into the reaction mixture over 15 minutes and held for 15 minutes. Feed E was added to the reaction mixture over 1.5 hours at 113°C. The resultant mixture was heat aged for 2 hours over 72°C to 44°C. Analysis: Milliequivalents of acid was 0.436; milliequivalents of base was 0.440, weight average molecular weight was 17,403, viscosity was 435mPa-s (435 centipoises)(Brookfield No. 3 spindle) at 20 RPM, pH was 8.08 and solid of 28.7 percent (measured at 110°C for 2 hours).

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Example 4

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A coating composition of the invention which was essentially opaque to ultraviolet and visible light in the region of 525 to 300 nm on a colorless glass bottle thereby giving a lightstruck flavor protection equal to or greater than amber glass to light-sensitive materials such as beer was prepared as follows:

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Ingredients	Percent Compositions	Resin Solids
The above acrylic resin	140.4	40
A-187 Silane	0.8	0.8
Reactint Yellow X15	5.0	5.0
Reactint Orange X38	4.2	4.2
Reactint Blue X3LV	1.0	1.0

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(continued)

Ingredients	Percent Compositions	Resin Solids
"Univul D-50"	10.0	2.0
L-7500 Silicone Fluid ¹	0.1	0.1

(1) Available from Union Carbide.

The above ingredients were blended in the above-listed order, diluted with deionized water to 26.7 percent solids and spray applied to a 355ml (12-ounce) clear bottle. The applied coating was cured thermally to a peak glass temperature of 171°C (340°F) to give a hard, glossy film, dark brown in color and resistant to immersion in 82°C (180°F) water for 10 minutes without hazing, blushing, loss of adhesion, or leaching of colorant into the water. A visible UV spectrum shows substantially complete absorbance from 525 to 300 nm.

While the illustrative embodiments of the invention have been described hereinabove, it will be understood that various modifications will be apparent to and can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. Accordingly, it is intended that the claims directed to the invention be construed as encompassing all aspects of the invention which would be treated as equivalents by those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains.

Claims

1. A water-based thermosetting coating composition for coating onto a glass substrate, the composition comprising
 - (i) a film-former selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, a polyester, a polyether, an epoxy-polymer, a polyurethane and a mixture thereof;
 - (ii) a metal-free polymer colorant which is reactive with the film-former, the colorant being present in an amount of 0.2 to 50 percent by weight, based on resin solids;
 - (iii) an ultraviolet light absorber in an amount of 0.5 to 5.0 percent by weight, based on resin solids; and
 - (iv) an adhesion promoter in an amount of up to 2 percent by weight, based on resin solids.
2. The water-based thermosetting coating composition of claim 1 wherein the colorant is a hydroxy-functional macromolecular chromophore-modified polymeric dye.
3. The water-based thermosetting coating composition of claim 1 or 2 wherein the ultraviolet light absorber is a hydroxy-functional material which is a 2-hydroxybenzophenone or a 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol.
4. The water-based thermosetting coating composition of claim 3 wherein the ultraviolet light absorber is 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone.
5. The water-based thermosetting coating composition of any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the ultraviolet light absorber is present in an amount of from 0.5 to 2.0 percent by weight, based on resin solids.
6. The water-based thermosetting coating composition of any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the wavelength of the blocked light is from 525 to 300 nm.
7. A process for reducing the degradation of the contents of a light transmitting glass container due to the effect of visible and/or ultraviolet light, said process comprising coating the glass container with a water-based thermosetting coating composition comprising
 - (i) a film-former which includes a thermosettable resin selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer, a polyester, a polyether, an epoxy-polymer, a polyurethane and a mixture thereof;
 - (ii) a metal-free polymer colorant which is reactive with the film-former, the colorant being present in an amount of 0.2 to 50 percent by weight, based on resin solids;
 - (iii) an ultraviolet light absorber in an amount of 0.5 to 5.0 percent by weight, based on resin solids; and
 - (iv) an adhesion promoter in an amount of up to 2 percent by weight, based on resin solids.
8. The process of claim 7, wherein the content of the glass container is a beverage selected from the group consisting

of beer, ale, wine, milk and a derivative thereof, coffee creamer, spirits and other food products.

9. An article of matter comprising a glass substrate to which is applied the water based thermosettable coating composition of any of claims 1 to 6.

10. The article of matter of claim 9 wherein the coating composition is applied at a film thickness of from 0.00125 to 0.0075 mm.

11. The article of matter of claim 9 or 10 which is in the form of a bottle.

Patentansprüche

1. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel zur Beschichtung eines Substrats aus Glas, wobei das Mittel enthält:

- (i) einen Filmbildner, der ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, die aus Acrylpolymeren, Polyestern, Polyethern, Epoxypolymeren, Polyurethanen und Mischungen daraus besteht;
- (ii) einen Metall-freien polymeren Farbstoff, der mit dem Filmbildner reaktiv und in einer Menge von 0,2 bis 50 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe, vorhanden ist;
- (iii) einen Absorber für ultraviolettes Licht in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 5,0 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe; und
- (iv) einen Haftpromotor in einer Menge von bis zu 2 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe.

2. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Farbstoff ein Hydroxy-funktionaler makromolekularer, durch einen Chromophor modifizierter polymerer Farbstoff ist.

3. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei der Absorber für ultraviolettes Licht ein Hydroxy-funktionelles Material ist, welches ein 2-Hydroxybenzophenon oder ein 2-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol ist.

4. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel nach Anspruch 3, wobei der Absorber für ultraviolettes Licht 2,2',4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenon ist.

5. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei der Absorber für ultraviolettes Licht in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 2,0 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe, vorhanden ist.

6. Wäßriges, thermisch härtendes Beschichtungsmittel nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die Wellenlänge des blockierten Lichts 525 bis 300 nm beträgt.

7. Verfahren zur Verminderung der Zersetzung des Inhalts eines lichtdurchlässigen Glasbehälters infolge der Wirkung von sichtbarem und/oder ultraviolettem Licht, wobei das Verfahren die Beschichtung des Glasbehälters mit einem wäßrigen, thermisch härtenden Beschichtungsmittel umfaßt, welches enthält:

- (i) einen Filmbildner, der ein thermisch hartbares Harz enthält, das ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, die aus Acrylpolymeren, Polyestern, Polyethern, Epoxypolymeren, Polyurethanen und Mischungen daraus besteht;
- (ii) einen Metall-freien polymeren Farbstoff, der mit dem Filmbildner reaktiv und in einer Menge von 0,2 bis 50 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe, vorhanden ist;
- (iii) einen Absorber für ultraviolettes Licht in einer Menge von 0,5 bis 5,0 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe; und
- (iv) einen Haftpromotor in einer Menge von bis zu 2 Gewichtsprozent, bezogen auf die Harzfeststoffe.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Inhalt des Glasbehälters ein Getränk ist, das ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, die aus Bier, Ale, Wein, Milch und Milchderivaten, Kaffeesahne, Sprituosen und anderen Nahrungsmittelprodukten besteht.

9. Erzeugnis, welches ein Substrat aus Glas umfaßt, auf das das wäßrige thermisch härtende Beschichtungsmittel nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 aufgebracht ist.

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10. Erzeugnis nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Beschichtungsmittel in einer Filmstärke von 0,00125 bis 0,0075 mm aufgebracht ist.

11. Erzeugnis nach einem der Ansprüche 9 oder 10, welches die Form einer Flasche hat.

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Revendications

10 1. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, destinée à revêtir un support de verre, cette composition comprenant

- 15 (i) un agent filmogène choisi dans le groupe constitué par un polymère acrylique, un polyester, un polyéther, un époxypolymère, un polyuréthane et un mélange de ceux-ci,
(ii) un colorant polymérique dépourvu de métal qui réagit avec l'agent filmogène, le colorant étant présent en une proportion de 0,2 à 50% en poids, sur base des solides résineux,
(iii) un agent d'absorption de la lumière ultraviolette en une proportion de 0,5 à 5,0% en poids, sur base des solides résineux et
(iv) un promoteur d'adhérence en une proportion s'élevant jusqu'à 2% en poids, sur base des solides résineux.

20 2. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que le colorant est un colorant polymérique modifié par un chromophore macromoléculaire hydroxyfonctionnel.

25 3. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que l'agent absorbant la lumière ultraviolette est une matière hydroxyfonctionnelle qui est une 2-hydroxybenzophénone ou un 2-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)phénol.

4. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant la revendication 3, caractérisée en ce que l'agent absorbant la lumière ultraviolette est la 2,2',4,4'-tétrahydroxybenzophénone.

30 5. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisée en ce que l'agent absorbant la lumière ultraviolette est présent en une proportion qui varie de 0,5 à 2,0% en poids, sur base des solides résineux.

35 6. Composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisée en ce que la longueur d'onde de la lumière bloquée varie de 525 à 300 nm.

40 7. Procédé de réduction de la dégradation du contenu d'un récipient de verre transmettant la lumière par suite de l'effet de la lumière visible et/ou ultraviolette, ledit procédé comprenant le revêtement du récipient de verre à l'aide d'une composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, qui comprend

- 45 (i) un agent filmogène choisi dans le groupe constitué par un polymère acrylique, un polyester, un polyéther, un époxypolymère, un polyuréthane et un mélange de ceux-ci,
(ii) un colorant polymérique dépourvu de métal qui réagit avec l'agent filmogène, le colorant étant présent en une proportion de 0,2 à 50% en poids, sur base des solides résineux,
(iii) un agent d'absorption de la lumière ultraviolette en une proportion de 0,5 à 5,0% en poids, sur base des solides résineux et
(iv) un promoteur d'adhérence en une proportion s'élevant jusqu'à 2% en poids, sur base des solides résineux.

50 8. Procédé suivant la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que le contenu du récipient de verre est une boisson choisie dans le groupe formé par la bière, une boisson gazeuse au gingembre, du vin, du lait et un dérivé de ce dernier, un agent de crémage du café, des boissons spiritueuses ou d'autres produits alimentaires.

55 9. Article de matière comprenant un support de verre sur lequel on a appliqué la composition de revêtement thermodurcissable, à base d'eau, suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6.

10. Article de matière suivant la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que l'on applique la composition de revêtement en une épaisseur de film de 0,00125 à 0,0075 mm.

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11. Article de matière suivant la revendication 9 ou 10, qui se présente sous la forme d'une bouteille.

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